



Jargon buster!



Does all the language leave you feeling upside down? Consult our jargon buster, or use the Word Window Facebook page to ask the community

Phoneme - A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in speech. (examples a, m, s, t)

Digraph - a pair of letters (examples; ea, st, th, ay)

Trigraph - a group of 3 letters (examples; ure, igh, tch etc)

Grapheme -is a letter, or group of letters (phoneme, digraphs and tripgraphs)

Blending - this is where your child merges the sounds together to make a word.

Sounding-out - also know as decoding - verbally reading the words

Segmenting -breaking words down into their sounds, which are called 'phonemes'.

Synthetic phonics- a method of teaching where words are broken up into the smallest units of sound. Used in UK on the whole.

Decoding the ability to apply letter-sound relationships, to correctly pronounce written words (reading)

Encoding spoken word or sound into a written symbol (writing)

Fluency reading easily, correctly, and at a good speed with the right phrasing.

Alien words - also called **nonsense words** or **pseudo words**, have no dictionary definition or meaning. They are used to check if a child can decode specific graphemes.

High frequency words - words that are most frequently used in the written text - examples; are, the, in, this.

Red words and green words- Green words your child will be able to sound out and then sound blend together, using the sounds they have learnt. **Red words** are those words which contain spelling patterns that cannot be sounded out examples; green word - cat. examples red words; my, to, all.

